



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MARCH 4.

The President, Dr. JOSEPH LEIDY, in the chair.

Seventeen persons present.

The death of Jacob Ennis, a member, was announced.

Hypoderas in the Little Blue Heron.—PROF. LEIDY stated that Dr. B. H. Warren had submitted to his examination some pieces of the flesh with areolar tissue and fat, from two individuals of the Little Blue Heron, *Florida cærulea*, through which were scattered a number of little egg-like bodies. These on examination proved to be a Mite of the genus *Hypoderas*, of Nitsch, of which a dozen species, found as subcutaneous parasites, in different birds, have been described by Giebel (*Zeitschrift gesam. Naturwis.* 1861, 438). The bodies in the Little Blue Heron were enclosed in connective tissue on the surface of the portions of muscles and elsewhere. They are white, elliptical, from 1.25 to 1.5 mm. long by 0.375 mm. broad, and are provided with four pairs of short, brown, bristly limbs. In other specimens, submitted by Dr. Warren, consisting of the carcass and portions of the flesh of four individuals of the Blue-bird, *Sialia sialis*, similar egg-like bodies were found. They appeared to be embedded in the flesh among the muscular fibers. In the carcass they were scattered, especially on the back of the trunk, the neck and the outside of the upper part of the thighs. They are white, elongated elliptical bodies from 1 to 2 mm. long, but without any external appendages. No distinct internal structure was observed. Though resembling to the naked eye the *Hypoderas* Mites, they are probably of a different nature, and perhaps may be psorosperms.

Notice of an Ichneumon Fly.—DR. LEIDY exhibited a specimen submitted to him by Dr. J. T. Rothrock, who received it from Mr. John A. Webb, of Osprey, Florida. It is a caterpillar, attached to a twig of Red Mangrove, enveloped in a mass of small white cocoons of an ichneumon fly. The mass, nearly two inches long and nearly an inch thick, contains 275 cocoons, from which were hatched as many ichneumon flies.

MARCH 11.

Mr. THOMAS MEEHAN, Vice-President, in the chair.

Sixty-three persons present.

The death of William Bucknell, a member, was announced.

On a new Bulimulus.—MR. H. A. PILSBRY exhibited specimens of a new *Bulimulus* from Texas, with examples of the already known